

# The Catholic Journal.

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## THE COLUMBIAN FAIR.

Of Deep and Special Significance to All Catholics.

Most Appropriate, Therefore, That We Should Honor These Memories—Plan of the Catholic Congress to be Held in September.

The occasion of the World's Columbian Exposition is an event of world-wide and permanent interest. Now in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, and equally under the recognition of the Government and of the Directory of the Exposition, a series of World's Congresses has been projected. These Congresses are designed to be representative of and to include almost every form and phase of human activity—moral, social, and industrial—and their aim, as declared in the programme, is to "influence for good the prosperity, unity and happiness of the world."

Catholics have every reason and incentive to enter heartily into the spirit of the Columbian celebrations, and to take part when and wherever fitting in the activities and demonstrations which accompany and characterize them. The Holy Father has in the most signal manner already given proofs of the warm interest he feels in the Chicago Exposition, and in its various distinctive features.

The historic event commemorated by the World's Columbian Exposition—the discovery of the New World—is of concern and interest to all; it is naturally of deep and special significance and pride to Catholics. It is most appropriate, therefore, that Catholics should honor these memories and give public testimony to the world of the pride and interest they feel in the anniversary, as well in the Columbian Celebration at Chicago as elsewhere.

With the approval, then, of the Archbishops of the United States it has been determined to provide for a general Congress of Catholics of the United States during the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition, and the Committee on Organization, to whom the undertaking has been committed, accordingly give official notice that the Columbian Catholic Congress of the United States will be convened in the city of Chicago Monday, September 4, 1893, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., for the consideration of the subjects and questions embraced in the official programme, under the conditions and limitations therein prescribed.

The Congress will be under the honorary presidency of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. The Congress will be composed of delegates from the different dioceses and vicariates of the United States, viz., for each diocese and vicariate, ten delegates-at-large and five additional delegates for every 25,000 of the Catholic population in such diocese and vicariate, as shown by the Catholic Directory for 1893; and proportionately for fractions of 25,000. These delegates will be selected and appointed by the Bishop or acting ecclesiastical superior of the diocese or vicariate, and the delegates so chosen are to be reported to the Committee on Organization on or before August 1, 1893.

In addition to the foregoing, every Catholic university, college and seminary for young men will be entitled to send two delegates-at-large, and one additional delegate for every 100 students regularly enrolled in such institution for the collegiate year 1892-3. The delegates will be chosen by the president and faculty of the several institutions, and the names are to be reported to the committee on organization on or before August 1, 1893. Catholics from other countries will be cordially welcomed to the congress, provided they present commendatory letters for the purpose, duly signed, by the bishop of the diocese from which they come, which shall be duly submitted to the committee on organization prior to the assembling of the congress.

The Committee on Organization has formulated the general scope of the Congress, and defines and limits that scope as follows, viz.: To the consideration of the "Social Question," as outlined by our Holy Father, Leo XIII., in his encyclical on that subject, to which shall be added the question of "Catholic Education," and the question of the "Independence of the Holy See." Accordingly the papers to be prepared in advance, to be read at the Congress, will be devoted to the subjects laid down by the Committee on Papers. It is, however, conceded that it will be most appropriate and fitting that the opening address at the Congress and the first papers submitted should be devoted to the event and historic characters commemorated by the World's Columbian Exposition; hence a paper or a series of papers on the discovery of America, Columbus and Queen Isabella, as well as the results and consequences of the Columbian discovery, will be a fitting preliminary to the programme.

Choose Higher Ground.

Instead of continuing year after year to live upon the same plane, we can all choose from time to time a little more elevated ground. Without any severe self-denial, every one who cares at all for his own improvement can select a little finer music, a little more intelligent conversation, a little more of what is pure and noble and elevating in all his pleasures than he has had before. Employment will be heightened, not lessened, by such exercises, and the education thus received will steadily advance him in all that makes life worth living.

## A BISHOP'S COURAGE.

How Charles Philippe Place Rescued the Sacred Host From Marauders.

The French Monde Illustré announces the recent demise of the eminent Cardinal priest, Mgr. Charles Philippe Place, Archbishop of Rennes, and in course of the obituary notice it recalls the following characteristic incident of his exalted personal courage:

During the wild reign of the Commune at Marseilles in 1871, the college of the Jesuit order had been seized by a regiment of Communards (Communists intensified), converted it into a barracks and the religious fathers detained as prisoners. Their access to the chapel and to its repository of the Sacred Host was denied to them as to all religious.

Word of the invasion and the critical exposure of the Holy Eucharist was carried to the then Bishop Place, who, without hesitating an instant to debate the perils of the case, started alone for the college. On his arrival he entered the chapel and marched boldly through the groups of wondering soldiers to the altar. One of the troops standing near asked him what he wanted.

"Bring me a light, my friend," replied the prelate, in a tone of quiet command.

The man lighted two of the altar candles, the prelate reverently removed the sacred urn and re-descended the stairs with it on his return. He knew perfectly the hazards of the situation. He might in an instant be cut down or riddled with bullets. At best he could hardly escape brutal personal violence from the soldiery.

The leader of the band had been silently observing his proceedings—and

## LEO'S GENIUS.

M. Theobald Chartran's Opinion of the Head of the Church.

Impressions Formed by the French Artist While Painting the Pontiff's Portrait—The Succession—The Temporal Power—The Pope's Great Versatility.

To M. Theobald Chartran, one of the best known artists of France, belongs the distinguished honor of having been the artist selected to paint the only portrait for which Leo XIII. sat. The portrait, which has received the greatest praise, was exhibited last year in the Salon in the Champs Elysees, and is now at Chicago, where it will soon be exposed to view in the French section of the art exhibit.

In painting the portrait of Pope Leo XIII. M. Chartran naturally was thrown into close contact with the Sovereign Pontiff, who treated the renowned artist with the greatest consideration, and who expressed himself freely before him on general matters. At least, to whatever degree of intimacy the artist was admitted with the Pope during the work which resulted in the celebrated portrait of the Holy Father, it is certain that after his return to Paris the French press generally sought most eagerly for interviews with M. Chartran on the Pope's attitude toward the world and on the politics of the Vatican generally.

To all such seekers after information, however, the artist turned a deaf ear, and it is only since he has come to this country that he consented to speak of the impressions which he formed at Rome.

One of the first questions asked M. Chartran when he consented to talk

"Pope Leo XIII. is a great man and a man of extraordinary genius. He is what we may call an 'opportunist,' that is to say, a man who will realize in advance the needs of the moment and seize upon the best methods with which to meet them. The present Pope has changed the whole method of Pontifical government and has done it so wisely that I really believe the great wish is that he might be rendered immortal and continue Pope forever."

"Is there any desire in Catholic circles at the Vatican to regain at least a degree of the temporal power?"

"I really believe," said M. Chartran earnestly, "that the Pope is so imbued with the great responsibility of his position in the cause of humanity generally that earthly questions are in comparison but trivial matters as compared with things spiritual. Above all he is the seeker after the truth. He is a student of and greatly interested in all the social problems of the age. The condition of mechanics, laborers and all unfortunates occupy the attention of the Holy Father and he is always trying to find some new road of progress or action that will benefit the cause of humanity. He realizes the effect of spiritual conditions on such worldly matters and is more capable than any one else in understanding them and in determining the wisest methods to lead to the best results."

"It has been said that the Pope is especially in sympathy with France, but while that may be true, it is also true that he has shown at least as much sympathy in America and in the Americas, who are of the New World and who are always so ready to be in the front ranks of progress."

M. Chartran said the sending of Mgr. Satolli here as Papal Delegate was another indication of the vast adaptability

## A Monument to Columbus.

A Danish sculptor, Signor Louis Hasselrus, who has lived for some years in Rome, has had the honor of presenting to the Pope the model of a monument to Columbus, destined for the Chicago Exposition. The model was taken to the Vatican, and the Holy Father expressed to the artist his high admiration of it. The idea of this work is purely a Christian inspiration, as may be seen from the two principal inscriptions taken from the Gospel: "I must preach the kingdom of God to other cities also, for therefore I am sent;" and, "Jesus came to them walking on the sea." The model is in bronze, and is about a metre in height.

The principal group represents Christ pointing out to Columbus the course to take. The latter grasps the hem of the Redeemer's robe; underneath are the words: "It is I, fear not." Below this group, on the front of the monument is a crucifix in relief, before which two Indians are praying; on one side mother and two daughters, one of them ill, are gazing with sympathy at the two first converts to the true faith.

On the other an Indian hunter, the emblem of persecution, contemplates them with anger; under this are the words: "Ye shall be hated by all people for My name." At the back of the monument an angel holding the shell of baptismal water stands upon the globe while below it are the words: "He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved." Between the four groups are four bas-reliefs with the symbols of the Evangelists, the triumph of Christ, the peace of the soul, and the lily emblem of immortality.

As the rivers lose themselves in the ocean, so may we lose self and sin in the inexhaustible ocean of a Saviour's love.

## HOME INFLUENCE.

Parents Who Are Disappointed in Their Children Can Blame but Themselves.

What amount of influence does the home circle exert on the careers of our young people? asks John E. Graham in the Catholic Mirror. This is certainly a question of the most vital importance; a question which should tower aloft over all the problems of the day; a question which should be thoroughly studied—first, last and always—by every parent in the land; a question which, if duly weighed, would serve to effect an almost incredible amount of good; and yet, alas! a question, which in spite of its momentous import, is very seldom seriously considered by the vast majority of the parents.

"This education forms the common mind. And as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

Ponder well this self-evident maxim. God has imposed on parents the obligation of educating their children. Does the smattering of knowledge acquired in the school room release them from this weighty obligation? Certainly not. Education does not consist in any amount of mere book-learning. It consists in drawing forth all the faculties; and to accomplish this object the home influence must work in unison with the school, and must be ever superior to it, since it is the most important factor in true education. But to make home influence attractive the domestic hearth shall be made cheery and attractive; else the child will have no relish for home. To make a home all that can be desired it is necessary that the atmosphere be thoroughly Christian; that the spirit of peace and good will abide there; that the parents be exemplary and cheerful. As extremes are always dangerous, there should be neither undue rigor nor excessive indulgence. Both are equally to be feared. Puritanical rigor cramps the mind and heart, and is no less injurious in its effects than softness or over-indulgence, which causes the child to lose all regard for his parents. The child desires relaxation; and he will have it at any cost. If he cannot find innocent amusement at home he will seek some sort of diversion abroad. He will very likely fall in with bad company and be quickly dragged to ruin. As a preventive against this dread evil every chance you can possibly give to find ample means of divertisement at home should be seized.

Then as regards reading. How many children acquire a baneful habit of desultory reading; or worse, a mania for reading the most trashy, sentimental dime novels, simply because their reading is not properly directed; because they cannot find good interesting books at home. And how difficult it is to correct this pernicious habit in after life only those who have had experience can tell.

If parents are often disappointed in their children it is because they have not given sufficient attention to this most momentous question. Certainly now and then you will find a black sheep even in the very best regulated families; but this is an exception.

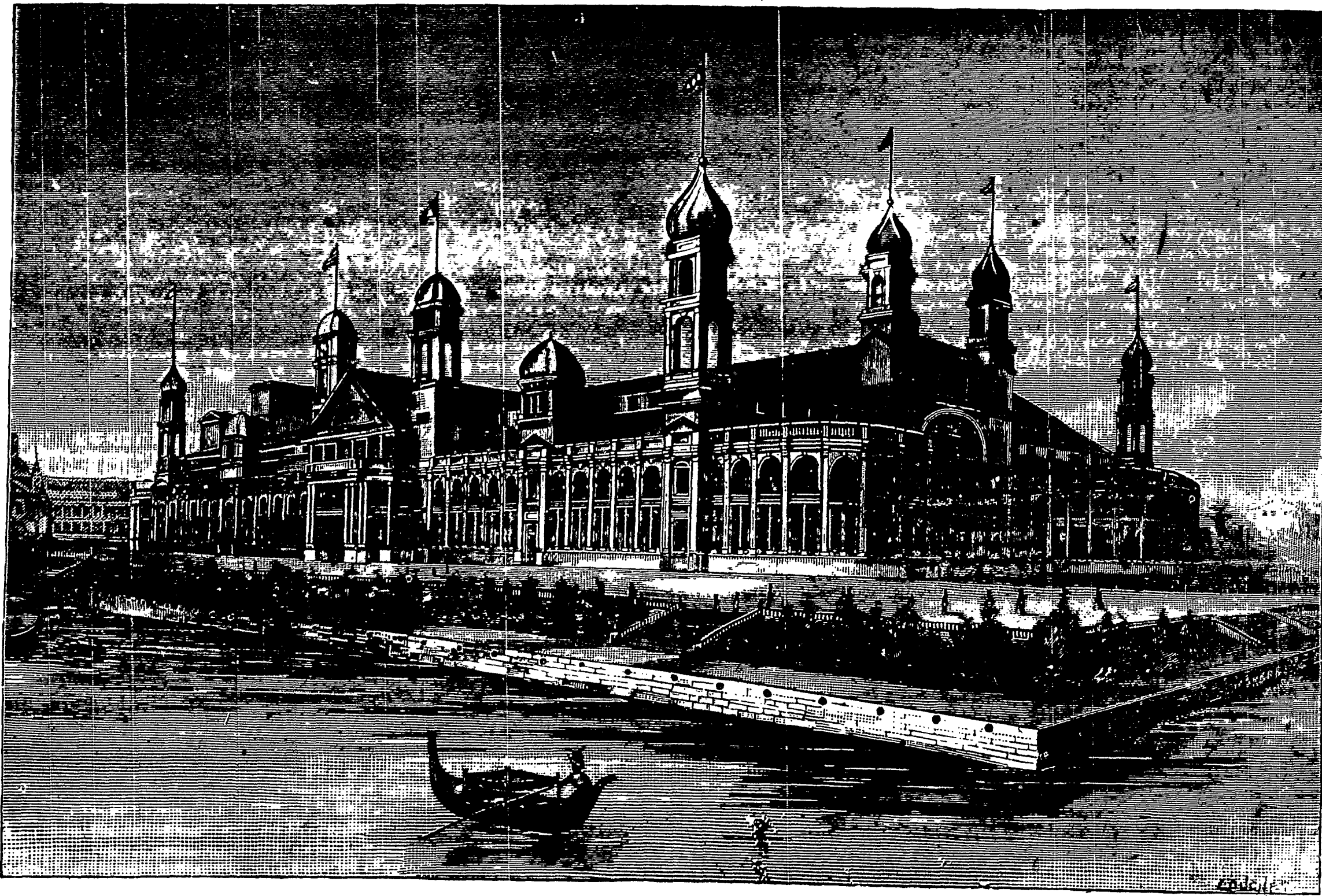
As a rule, children correspond to home influence; they are good or bad according as the influence exerted on them is good or bad, and the majority retain the good habits formed in early youth, for "the child is father of the man." If parents would only adopt the plan which is here briefly outlined, in the management of their homes, they would soon see its beneficial results. Their children would learn to love them, to confide to them their trials and troubles and to follow their wise counsels. They themselves would be spared many a bitter pang, many a sleepless night; they would do their duty to God and their children, and they could not fail to be gladdened by the happy results of that inestimable influence which a truly Christian home ever exerts on the hearts and minds of youth.

## Difficulties Not to Scare Us.

It is weak to be scared at difficulties, seeing that they generally diminish as they are approached, and oftentimes even entirely vanish. No man can tell what he can do till he tries. It is impossible to calculate the extent of human powers; it can only be ascertained by experiment. When we ought to attempt we should never despair. The reason why men oftener succeed in overcoming uncommon difficulties than ordinary ones is that in the first case they call into action the whole of their resources, and that in the last they act upon calculation, and generally under-estimate. When there is no retreat, and the whole energy is forward, the chances are in favor of success; but a backward look is full of danger. Confidence of success is almost success; and obstacles often fall of themselves before a determination to overcome them.

## The Mother's Duty.

The first thought of a wife or a mother should be her home; all things no matter how important, are secondary to that. No matter how rampant may become certain public evils, let her see to it that she keeps the evils out of her home, and she performs her greatest duty to God, her family, and mankind. When a woman tries to remedy an evil by striding the lecture platform, warning others, when that very evil is invading the home in her absence, she is mistaking her mission in life, and she cannot realize it too soon. The good that a woman can do toward the great world at large is nothing compared to her possibilities in her own home if she be a wife or a mother.



THE WORLD'S FAIR COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. BUILDING OF ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

happily he understood their motive. From his amazement at the sublime boldness of the act he yielded suddenly to an impulse of admiration.

"Four men," he cried loudly, "to escort the Sacred Host!—carry arms!"

And, so accompanied, the intrepid Bishop proceeded unmolested to the outer entrance. He turned only a moment at the sill to invoke a blessing on his strange servitors.

Such incidents of heroism among the clergy are said to be not uncommon during the turbulent eras of France. The exalted bravery of the French priesthood shines resplendently on many of the bloodiest pages of French revolutionary history.

Virtuous men are sometimes more disturbed and their spiritual progress more retarded by straws and trifles than others are harmed by things of great importance.

Pride dries the tears of grief and vexation; humility those of anger. The one is indignant that we should suffer, the other calms us by the reminder that we deserve nothing else.—Madame Swetchine.

Oh, happy day when we can exclaim with St. Francis, "I have no longer any eyes for creatures. My soul cries unceasingly to God its Creator. Neither heaven nor earth possesses anything which has any sweetness for me. All has faded away before the love of Christ."

Some one says you might read all the books in the British museum, if you could live long enough, and remain an utterly illiterate, uneducated person. Then, again, if you read ten pages in a good book, letter by letter—that is, not say, with real accuracy—you are, for evermore, in some measure, an educated person.

was: "Can you predict who will be the successor of Pope Leo XIII.?"

"No. That would be an impossible task for any one, as no one has the slightest idea on the subject. The acts, the purposes and the feeling of the College of Cardinals is something of which the outside world knows nothing. To select a name from those of the present cardinals and say that he would probably be the next Pope would be absurd."

"Do you think it is possible Cardinal Gibbons' name would be considered at all?"

"In regard to Cardinal Gibbons I can only say that he is highly esteemed by the members of the College of Cardinals, but I should regard the fact that he is an American, while the majority of the members of the Sacred College are Italians, would practically shut him out from any chance of being chosen." If one can predict at all, I may say that the Cardinal chosen will be an outsider—that is, one whose name has not before been prominently mentioned. That he will be an Italian I believe is beyond a doubt."

"What will the policy of the next Pope be in all probability?"

"How can one say when one does not know who he will be? Still, the Pope is such a great man, a man with such a great influence with the College of Cardinals, that I believe and hope his successor will walk in the footsteps of the present Pope as nearly as possible, and will in the future, as political changes may arrive from time to time, be guided by what he may think Leo XIII. would have done under similar circumstances. If in such instances the next Pope will only try to do that which will bring about the best results for humanity he will have done what Leo XIII. would have done."

of the Pope in grasping the requirements of the world from time to time and his readiness to take such action as he deemed best for the good of humanity everywhere.

## "Salote Marguerite."

In the gallery of the Louvre in Paris there is a well-known painting by Raphael of Sainte Marguerite trampling on a dragon. She is generally taken to be the symbol of perfect purity; she is here represented with her unshod, snow-white feet treading upon the hideous scales of the monster who, conquered by her, writhes and twists in his rage and torment; yet the blast of his foul breath and his cruel talons are unable to reach or hurt her; she appears unconscious of the impurity which she has trodden down. Her steady gaze is fixed on some object straight before her, some much desired goal towards which she is advancing with steadfast purpose. No speck of impurity has soiled her virgin feet or her white attire, although these are in close contact with the slime of the monster.

One of the greatest punishments which God can inflict upon a soul is to take from it the means of doing good. This punishment God inflicts for a time on those from whom He expects much and who are not faithful.—"God's Chastisement."

The latest gift to the Chicago university is from a woman, the venerable donor of the \$50,000 woman's dormitory, Mrs. Nancy Foster, who has sent \$10,000 to complete the building named for her, Foster hall.

A London lady of high degree wears set in the jewels of her bracelet a tooth extracted from the mouth of her pet noddy.

## A Descendant of Washington's Sister.

Mrs. Mary Farley Rives, who died at Charlottesville, Va., recently, was a descendant of the sister of George Washington. Mrs. Rives was the daughter of George Tucker of Bermuda, member of congress from Virginia from 1820 to 1845. Her mother was Maria Ball Carter, daughter of Charles Carter of Blenheim, and Betty Lewis, who was herself sole daughter of Betty Washington, George Washington's only sister. Mrs. Rives was one of the nearest living kindred of the great Virginian. When her father was chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia, she was for several years head of the household, and as such received Lafayette and entertained Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.—Exchange.

## Good News For Pocketless Women.

After seasons of pocketless gowns, during which the handkerchief has crawled up sleeves, tucked itself in corsets, been thrust under waist edges, to be lost by the dozens from any of these unreliable holding places, the dressmakers have announced that in the eight yards around skirts there will be spared a few inches somewhere for a pocket slit, and that a pocket will be attached thereto. And at this unnecessary moment, with relief near, a pocketbook is patented and put upon the market which is provided with a soft kid pocket for the handkerchief.—New York Times.

## Cut According to the Cloth.

Mrs. Kerstyle—I gave you more material to make this dress than I ever used in a garment before, and the skirt is hardly full enough to fit a churn. How does that happen?

Dressmaker (shrugging her shoulders)—Madame insisted on having sealeaves in the height of 'ze fashong."—Chicago Tribune.